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EAST ASIA
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PRC OFFICIAL ON MUTUAL TRADE

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 9 Jun 87 pp A5, A6

[Text] Jakarta, 9 Jun (ANTARA)--The reopening of direct trade between Indonesia and the People's Republic of China (PRC) is expected to be able to enhance the two countries' trade volume, Chui Yu-shan, manager of the PRC Pavillion at the Jakarta Fair '87, said here Monday.

Speaking to newsmen while observing preparations for the opening of the Chinese pavillion, he further said that in her trade with Indonesia, the PRC still experienced a deficit of about US\$100 million last year.

Yu-shan, who is also Secretary General of the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), admitted that there had been a direct channel to do export business with Indonesia without using the third party's services on goodwill and cooperation by the two sides.

He also disclosed that his country badly needed various Indonesian commodities, such as plywood, fertilizers, cement and coffee beans.

Although his country had only limited foreign exchange reserve, he said, but his government had always set aside a fund to purchase fertilizers and timber from Indonesia.

Progressing Well

According to him, the trade between Indonesia and China had been progressing well since the reopening of the trade relations between the two Asian nations one year ago.

In this connection, he acknowledged the important role played by Tong Djoe (an Indonesian businessman now living in Singapore) in restoring the direct trade between the two countries.

The restoration of the direct trade was marked by the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in Singapore in July 1985 between the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) and the CCPIT.

Indonesia broke her trade relations with China some 20 years ago after the latter's involvement in the communist-led coup attempt in Indonesia in 1965.

He asserted that an invitation for the PRC to take part in the Jakarta Fair '87, scheduled to be officially inaugurated next June 20, was an evidence of the trade progress between the two nations.

During the fair, the PRC pavillion will display various agricultural machineries and other industrial equipment.

Yu-shan also disclosed that this year Indonesia would be importing a total of 400,000 metric tonnes of coal from China which would be shipped from the port of Qing Huang-dao.

During the Jakarta Fair, Kadin and a Chinese trade delegation will hold a consultation meeting.

/9274

CSO: 4200/650

SUHARTO'S INSTRUCTIONS ON NASATENGGARA DROUGHT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Jun 87 p A7

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Jun (ANTARA)--President Soeharto has called for immediate and urgent attention to the drought currently hitting thousands of hectares of rice fields in West Nusatenggara (NTB) and East Nusatenggara (NTT) in the east Indonesia region.

According to Information Minister Harmoko, the extent of the damage brought about by the protracted drought so far had been reported to the President in the limited cabinet session of economic ministers at Bina Graha Wednesday.

Harmoko, briefing reporters later on the results of the session, reported that cumulatively 27,513 hectares of rice fields NTB had been affected to the extent that the rice from 19,298 hectares of this total area could no longer be harvested.

Failure to harvest especially involved 11,600 hectares of fields on Lombok and Sumbawa islands.

Fortunately, there was rain for three days on 8, 9, and 10 May so that the farmers had been enabled to start planting second crops on 3,200 hectares of land.

In the NTT province, according to Harmoko, the drought has destroyed totally the rice stalks on 5,810 hectares of fields so that no harvest would be expected from these areas.

Among other steps, President Soeharto has asked for the implementation of the system of dry-land rice cultivation in the drought hit regions.

In addition, the President ordered the introduction of various labour-intensive projects whereby the income of the affected farmers could be maintained for their own livelihood.

He furthermore ordered the Logistics Board (BULOG) to supply rice from its stocks for the affected villages in the two provinces. Harmoko however made it clear that the drought in the two regions would not negatively affect the national level of rice production this year.

/9274

CSO: 4200/650

UNION LEADER ON STRIKES

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 5 Jun 87 p 8

[Text] Strikes or such other forms of acts done by workers under the leadership of the working units of the Indonesia Workers Association (SPSI) can be approved by the central executive board of the association, according to SPSI Chairman Drs Imam Doedarwo,

But such a step should be taken when all other efforts to solve problems in accordance with the "Pancasila Industrial Relation" result in failure, the SPSI chairman told newsmen here earlier this week.

Strikes do not violate the law, but under the "Pancasila Industrial Relation" the acts of striking to seek solution of labour problems are not necessary, Soedarwo explained.

The remark made by the SPSI chairman is similar to the statement of the Secretary of the Directorate General for Employment Development and Supervision, Ismail Sumaryo, recently when he inspected Pt Sinar Sosro, whose workers launched a strike.

The "Pancasila Industrial Relation" does not put workers and employers in a confrontation position, as both sides need each other, Soedarwo said, adding that the brotherhood spirit in the "Pancasila Industrial Relation" was reflected in collective labour agreements.

He admitted that the concept of "Pancasila Industrial Relation" had not been fully implemented because not all employers and workers understood the concept. In this connection, he pointed out that some employers are still afraid to permit their workers to set up labour unions in the companies.

They still feel the trauma created by the ill-treat of labor organisations in the past, according to the SPSI chairman. He explained that "Pancasila Industrial Relation" was different from what prevailed in the past.

/9274
CSO: 4200/650

BRIEFS

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SUWOTO SUKENDAR DIES--Jakarta, 31 May (ANTARA)--Air Chief Marshal Suwoto Sukendar (60), former Air Force Commander, Saturday at dawn died at the Elizabeth hospital in Semarang, Central Java. Suwoto Sukendar was in Semarang to celebrate the Idul Fitri holiday. He drove there on Wednesday with his family, but on Friday he fell ill. He died at 3.10 a.m. on Saturday after a 12 hour treatment at the hospital. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 31 May 87 p A5] /9274

TRANSMIGRATION TO EAST KALIMANTAN--Samarinda, 2 Jun (ANTARA)--The East Kalimantan Office of the Transmigration Ministry this year will again resettle 2,450 transmigrant families from Java, West and East Nusa Tenggara. Head of the office, Wargito Rahardjo told ANTARA here Monday that 1,200 families are scheduled to be resettled at the Sangkulirang resettlement site in Kutai Regency and at Muara Jawa district in Samarinda. While the rest around 1,250 families of the self-initiative transmigrants were to be placed in Pasir Regency under the Nucleus Estate Program (PIR) run by the state owned estates PTP VI, PTP XXVI and PTP XXIX. The placement of the self-initiative transmigrants was done under a cooperation agreement between the Transmigration Ministry and PTP VI which is developing rubber estates in Kutai Regency, while PTP XXIV and PTP XXIX in Pasir Regency developing oil palm estates, [as published] He explained the transmigrants under the PIR program will be given a two-hectare plot of land for being cultivated with rubber or oil palm. The provincial transmigration office is now still promoting a total of 17,229 transmigrants at 51 resettlement units all over the province, he concluded. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 2 Jun 87 pp A3, A4] /9274

REFORESTATION IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN--Banjarmasin, 4 Jun (ANTARA)--Reafforestation efforts in South Kalimantan such as the rehabilitation of critical land beyond forest concessionary areas are still insufficient compared to the extent of forest destruction, Spokesman of South Kalimantan government Armain Janit told ANTARA Wednesday that critical land in the region covers 900,000 hectares with an average increase of 24,000 ha annually. Compared with the drastic increase in critical land, the efforts of rehabilitation still insufficient, said Janit. [as published] But he denied allegations that the rehabilitation efforts in his region were not encouraged. The regional government since the last several years has been launching forest area improvement program through the prevention of illegal logging and reafforestation

scheme. A first stage reforestation project has been carried out since 1983 with a total rehabilitation area of 500 hectares, while the second stage covers 400 hectares. Armed forces members have been involved in the reforestation efforts. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Jun 87 p A8] /9274

JOINT VENTURE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Jakarta, 4 Jun (ANTARA)--An Indonesian-Czechoslovakian joint venture company which will assemble agriculture tractors and machines named PT Zetor Indonesia Ltd was established here Thursday. Indonesia in the joint venture is represented by two companies, PT Pertamina and PT Erindo Megah Prima, while the Czechoslovakian side by the Motokov Foreign Trade Corporation. With a capital of 8,6 US million dollars, the firm will assemble and produce tractors and machines bearing Zetor trade mark. PT Pertamina holds 28 percent of the shares, while PT Erindo and Motokov respectively 43 percent and 29 percent. The firm, which is to start operation in July, has set up its plant in Bekasi, east of here, and will step up stage by stage the production of local spare parts and tractor components. The company is expected to export its products to the ASEAN countries. This year Motokov expected to export 25,000 tractors worth 230 US million dollars to several foreign countries, including Norway, Britain, Finland and Yugoslavia. The plant has an annual production capacity of 2,000 units. Similar assembling plants have been set up in India, Burma, Greece and Australia. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Jun 87 pp A2, A3] /9274

SENDING OF WORKERS ABROAD--Jakarta, 4 Jun (ANTARA)--Indonesia will continue sending workers abroad, because this measure is one of ways to solve unemployment problem, besides it brings in around 120 million US dollars in foreign exchange annually. Manpower Minister Sudomo, speaking to the press after meeting President Soeharto at the Cendana presidential mansion here Thursday, pointed out that in Saudi Arabia alone there are now around 80,000 Indonesian workers, among them 70 to 80 percent are women. According to the minister, Indonesia is able to send some four to five thousand workers, comprising manual workers and housemaids, abroad monthly. Their skills need to be promoted before they are sent out, the minister said. Asked about maltreatments experienced by Indonesian workers in Saudi Arabia, he said that cases of maltreatment were small in number compared with the total number of workers sent there. "We sent around 54,000 workers in 1985, while the cases totalled only about 1,000 and most of them had been solved," Sudomo said. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 5 Jun 87 p A3] /9274

CSO: 4200/650

VODK, VONADK BATTLEFIELD REPORTS

Successes on Pailin Battlefield

BK020148 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
1 Jun 87

[Text] On 23 May, our National Army launched a commando attack against a Vietnamese battalion command on hill 200 east of Phnum Kampul Bei on Pailin battlefield [Battambang Province]. After a 15-minute battle, we destroyed and completely liberated this position. We killed 7 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a battalion commander and a company commander, and wounded 9 others; destroyed 1,000 DK-82 shells, 58 cases of B-40 and B-41 rockets, 3,000 assorted mines, 3 cases of hand grenades, 16 cases of TNT explosive, 30 cases of AK ammunition, an ammunition depot, a rice stock, 10 barracks, a telephone, 500 meters of telephone wire, and some war materiel. We seized a Soviet-made 14.5-mm machine gun, 2 AK's, 63 hand grenades, a pair of binoculars, a telephone, a battery for firing 107-mm rockets, and some war materiel.

On 16 and 19 May, our National Army attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Bar Lang, east of Phkai Proek hill, twice at Phnum Prich; shelled Phteas Pi three times and Kbal Damrai hill; fired 107-mm rockets at Pailin market; and attacked the Vietnamese at Tuol Mtes, Pralai Kanghot; some Vietnamese soldiers stepped on our mines at Damnak Trasek and at Cheung Ting. In all, we killed 26 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a commune head, wounded 29 others; and destroyed 5 barracks and some war materiel.

On 20, 21, and 22 May, our National Army attacked the Vietnamese at hills 400, 300, and 551, at O Ta Vau, and at Phnum Deka; shelled hills 400, 300, 551, and the hill behind Phteas Pi; attacked the Vietnamese at Tuol Samraong and Tuol Mtes; and fired 107-mm rockets on Pailin and the Vietnamese artillery positions west of Pailin, killing 13 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounding 17 others, and destroying 2 barracks.

In sum, on Pailin battlefield, we killed or wounded 101 Vietnamese enemy soldiers.

Action in Kampot, Koh Kong

BK030220 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Jun 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpts] Kampot battlefield: On 24 May, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers launched a 3-pronged attack against the Vietnamese enemy's wharf No 105 located near Angkoul hill on the coast and the Vietnamese administrative networks of Phnom Leav Commune in Kompong Trach District adjacent to the Vietnamese border. The first prong attacked wharf No 105 near Angkoul hill on the coast; the second prong aimed at Phnom Leav Commune; and the third prong charged from the coast adjacent to the Vietnamese border. After 35 minutes of fighting, we totally smashed and liberated these three fronts. We killed 9 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded 13 others; destroyed a drum-magazine machine gun, 3 AR-15's, 2 180-HP motorboats, 3 160-HP motorboats, 13 150-HP motorboats, 25 rowing boats, 6 military motorcycles, 35 bicycles, 25 barrels of diesel oil, 33 brand-new 260-HP boat engines, 30 water pumps, a commune office, 73 barracks, 9 large warehouses storing salt, a rice warehouse containing 35 sacks of rice, and a paddy warehouse containing 150 sacks of paddy; seized 2 AR-15's, 2 radio receivers, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 8 villages, namely O Dong, Prek Ta Gui, Tuol Sangan, Ta Ping, (Amlong), Angkoul, Phnum Leav, and Phnum Pon.

We also freed and sent home 25 male and female youths who were K-5 draftees ready to be sent to work on western border battlefield by the Vietnamese enemy.

On 28 May, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers planted mines in an office of the Vietnamese enemy in the middle of Kampot town. Two Vietnamese were killed in the explosion and two others were wounded.

Koh Kong Kraom battlefield: On 22 May, nine Vietnamese motorboats carrying weapons, ammunition, and food supplies moved from Sre Ambel along the river toward Kong Cha. We ambushed and sank two of these motorboats in an area north of Ang Kev. Six Vietnamese soldiers on board were killed and two others were wounded. All the weapons, ammunition, and 70 sacks of rice sank into the river. Seven other motorboats turned back in great panic.

Ammunition Depot in Mondolkiri Destroyed

BK060259 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] On 29 May, two patriotic Cambodian soldiers posted in Mondolkiri provincial seat destroyed a Vietnamese rice stock and an ammunition depot and then fled home. The reason was because these compatriots were angry with the Vietnamese enemy who forced them to work day and night and starved them.

Tank Destroyed, 5 Killed in Battambang

BK140328 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Jun 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] North Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province]: On 4 June, a Vietnamese tank moving from Koul Mon to Samraong was destroyed by our mines. Five Vietnamese soldiers in the tank were killed and another five were wounded. We destroyed a DK-75 gun, a 12.7 gun, and some war materiel.

Actions in Battambang, Kompong Cham

BK140335 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] On 3 June, the Vietnamese enemy gathered a regiment of its forces from Chamka Srov and hill 147 on south Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province]. We routed the Vietnamese, killing 25 on the spot and wounding another 30.

On 3 June, our National Army ambushed a 2-vehicle Vietnamese convoy carrying ammunition and war materiel between Spean Dek and Bat Thoar on Route 6 in Cheung Prey District, on north Phnom Penh battlefield [Kompong Cham Province]. The two vehicles were completely destroyed; two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and another two were wounded. We destroyed a B-40 and two AK's. All the ammunition and war materiel in the two vehicles were destroyed.

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CSO: 4200/653

BRIEFS

SIHANOUKIST, DK FORCES KILL 41 SRV SOLDIERS--According to a report by the Sihanouk Nationalist Army [ANS], in May the ANS combatants cooperated with the Democratic Kampuchean [DK] combatants in attacking Vietnamese soldiers inside Cambodia, killing 41. According to this report, on 5 May the ANS and DK combatants jointly ambushed a unit of 150 Vietnamese soldiers in Chikreng District of Siem Reap Province. As a result of this clash, the combatants of these two groups killed 29 Vietnamese soldiers and seized 2 B-49's, 5 AK-47's, and 230 rounds of AK ammunition. Two days later, 7 May, the ANS and DK combatants jointly attacked another unit of Vietnamese soldiers, killing 12, including a commander. The ANS and DK combatants seized a cannon, a rifle, two machineguns, and a Soviet-made pistol. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 6 Jun 87 BK] /6091

CSO: 4200/653

HENG SAMRIN MESSAGE ON INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

BK010824 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 May 87

[Greetings message from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, to Cambodian children throughout the country on the 37th anniversary of the 1 June International Children's Day--recorded]

[Text] Beloved children: Today, children all over the world, including our Cambodian children, are joyously and enthusiastically celebrating the 37th anniversary of the 1 June International Children's Day. I would like to extend to all our Cambodian children my warmest and most cordial affections. I wish all of you the best of health, intelligence, and success in study during the current school year. May all of you accomplish many good tasks useful to the fatherland and help alleviate a number of your parents' chores.

The celebration of the 37th anniversary of the 1 June International Children's Day takes place at a time when our Cambodian revolution is developing mightily and winning one success after another in building true revolutionary forces in all sectors, namely in weakening the enemy, causing splits within the inner circles of the enemy, making his lose fighting morale in the regions along the Cambodian-Thai border as well as inside the country, and forcing thousands of enemy elements to surrender either collectively or individually to the revolutionary power. At the same time, we have been vigorously strengthening the alliance of militant solidarity, close relations, and cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

All these victories have been made possible thanks to the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP and the contribution of our Armed Forces, cadres, personnel, workers, and people. In this campaign, tens of thousands of children have been participating with enthusiasm in study, social work, combat, proselytization efforts to persuade the misled persons to return to the great family of the people and revolution, in production, in the implementation of rear policy, in ensuring social order and security, and in cleaning thoroughfares or public streets, and so on. Young (Tep Navut) of Phnom Penh City, Miss Chuna of Battambang Province, and several other young men and young women are good students who achieve high grades every year and who help their friends to become excellent students like them. Young Huon

Vanna of Kompong Thom Province and Miss Dan Sam of Battambang Province are outstanding in persuading misled persons to return to their families of the revolution. I would like to sincerely congratulate and praise these young people for creating new great achievements.

Dear children, our Cambodian people suffered miserably and painfully under the various old regimes because of the unjust, savage, and protracted wars waged by the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and became victims of untold dangers, destruction, and fatalities under the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan--lackeys of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists. However, after liberation of 7 January 1979 under the correct and enlightened leadership of the KPRP, the Cambodian people, the Cambodian children have enjoyed genuine rights and freedom, becoming the masters of the society and fatherland and participating in the defense, restoration, and construction of Cambodia, bringing about a rapid and pride-instilling progress.

On the 37th anniversary of the International Children's Day of 1 June, I would like to entrust all young pioneers and all Cambodian children as a whole a number of tasks as follows:

You must strive hard in study to increase your knowledge in order to contribute to bringing prosperity to our fatherland. You must maintain solidarity and help each other in study as well as in all other social undertakings, and must treasure the internal discipline of your respective schools to deserve being progressive children of the revolutionary new regime. You must always commit yourselves to physical training and constantly observe cleanliness so as to have good health. You must link yourselves to labor and self-education according to the emulative movement to carry out good tasks in order to respond properly to the attention of the party, state, front, teachers, cadres in charge of groups, and your own parents and also to respond to the attention of the children of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and all children in the world who have accorded moral and material support and assistance to Cambodian children.

I take the opportunity of this occasion to extend sympathy and warm thanks to the children of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and all children the world over for their support and assistance to the Cambodian children. I wish all children the best of health and great intelligence for the sake of their glorious future. May our Cambodian children further enhance the effectiveness of their solidarity with the children of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and those in the rest of the world so that the skies remain blue and children's laughter can be heard forever on this planet.

Once again, I would like to join all our children with affection and love in the firm belief of a glorious future for our fatherland.

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CSO: 4200/653

SPK REPORTS THAI INCURSIONS IN WEEKS ENDING 4, 11 JUNE

Week Ending 4 June

BK110654 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jun (SPK)--During the week ending 4 June, Thai L-19's, A-37's, and F-5's carried out four reconnaissance flights above the three-border intersection, Preah Vihear temple, and Anlung Veng.

At sea, the Thai Navy made 155 incursions into Cambodian territorial waters off Kaoh Kong, Kaoh Tang, and Poulo Wai islands.

On land, Thai artillery fired 6,400 shells into many sectors of Cambodian territory.

During the same period, the Cambodian Armed Forces put out of action during mopping-up operations 304 enemy soldiers: 129 were killed, 9 taken prisoner, and another 66 surrendered. Also seized were 88 assorted weapons and other materiel.

Week Ending 11 June

BK181210 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 18--In the week ending 11 June, Thai aircraft of L-19 type 14 times flew over many areas from two to three kilometers inside Kampuchea, giving signals to artillery-men of Thailand and Khmer reactionary forces, who shelled 1,000 mortar and artillery rounds on many Kampuchean border areas, causing heavy losses in human lives and property to the border populations.

More seriously, on June 6 Thai troops drove their gunhaulers five kilometers deep into Kampuchea territory, while Thai riflemen encamped on an area close to the Kampuchea-Thailand border, aggravating the already-tense situation there. [sentence as received]

In the meantime, from Thailand Khmer reactionary troops infiltrated into Kampuchea for sabotage activities against the border population. However, they were duly intercepted by Kampuchean border guards who put out of action 143 Khmer reactionaries. Among these, 90 were killed, 14 captured and 35 others forced to surrender. The Kampuchean border guards seized 86 guns and a quantity of ammunition.

RADIO REVIEWS MILITARY ACTIVITIES

11 June Report

BK120324 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Jun 87

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Past Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] In the past week, Thai artillery many times fired over the north-west, north, and [words indistinct] sectors, with between 100 to 400 shells each time. In other areas, such as hills 200, 321, 551, and 500, up to 1,000 shells were fired. In the sectors comprising [words indistinct] and hill 1271, between 100 and 500 shells were fired during each shelling.

In the air, the Thai authorities used L-19's, F-5's, F-105's, and A-37's to carry out many reconnaissance flights over the triborder [Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand] area, O Bok, Chan Kraham, Phnum Kamprea, and O Smach, between 4 and 10 km inside Cambodia from an altitude of between 3,000 to 4,000 meters.

At sea, the Thai authorities used armed vessels and fishing boats to spy and fish in Cambodian waters 158 times off Kaoh Kong, Kaoh Tang, and Poulo Wai islands, between 6 and 12 miles, compared to only 84 times last week.

All these activities have been checked by our border guards who have firmly defended the border and launched operations against the enemies.

As for the Pol Pot bandits and other Cambodian reactionaries, with the full support of the Thai authorities, they have infiltrated their remnant forces to attack the positions of our revolutionary armed forces, which are firmly stationed along the border. According to figures received from various battlefields in the past week, our armed forces, in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army, put out of action 100 enemy soldiers, including 63 killed on the spot and 18 taken prisoners. We also seized 68 assorted weapons, [words indistinct] 201 shells, 352 mines, 3 field radios, and a lot of war materiel. At the same time, we persuaded 35 misled persons to leave the enemy ranks, taking with them 22 assorted weapons to our revolutionary authorities.

18 June Report

BK190342 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Jun 87

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Past Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] In the past week, our Armed Forces and the Vietnamese volunteer army put out of action 186 enemy soldiers, including 129 killed on the spot, 35 taken prisoner, and 22 persuaded to surrender. We also seized 80 assorted weapons and 45 rounds of ammunition, 21 mines, and a lot of war materiel.

/6091

CSO: 4200/653

KAMPOT OFFICIAL ON DRIVE AGAINST ENEMY ELEMENTS

BK030600 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Statement to station correspondent by Koy Luon, secretary of Kampot Province's provisional party committee, on combat activities, proselytization campaign, and agricultural production in period from the beginning of the year to mid-May 1987--recorded]

[Excerpt] During the past 4 months, our provincial armed forces launched a total of more than 170 operations against the enemy. They put out of action 56 enemy elements, including 16 killed and 25 wounded, and seized 8 weapons and some assorted ammunition. Due to our armed pressure and proselytization work, 16 misled persons turned themselves in to our revolutionary authorities.

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CSO: 4200/653

BRIEFS

RAINY SEASON FARMING PREPARATIONS--Phnom Penh, 19 May (SPK)--Peasants in Prey Veng Province are now actively preparing to cultivate rice on 235,000 ha in the 1987 monsoon season, including 18,000 ha for floating rice and 30,000 ha for intensive rice farming. Local irrigation networks have been strengthened while the provincial agricultural service has prepared over 400 tons of rice seeds in case of need by any locality. Moreover, it provided the peasants with 2,300 tons of chemical fertilizer in addition to 280,000 [as received] tons of organic fertilizer gathered by the peasants themselves. In Kompong Chhnang Province, the tractor workers have turned up 2,000 ha of land for floating rice cultivation. The largest ploughed area is seen in Baribo District with 800 ha, then in Rolea P'ier with 600 ha. In the last monsoon season, the tractor operators tilled for the province 5,200 ha of land, over-fulfilling the plan by 15 percent. The tractor teams in Kompong Thom Province, 150 km north of Phnom Penh tilled in April 5,900 ha of land, bringing the total area turned up for the upcoming monsoon rice cropping to more than 8,250 ha, an increase of 3,000 ha over the corresponding period last year. Last year, they tilled only 6,600 ha. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 19 May 87 BK] /6091

DEVELOPMENT IN KOMPONG THOM--Phnom Penh, 24 May (SPK)--In April, tractors in Kompong Thom Province tilled more than 5,900 hectares of land bringing to more than 8,260 hectares the area tilled since the beginning of the rainy season. This represents an increase of over 3,000 hectares over the same period last year in which more than 14,600 hectares of land were turned over. The province is currently mobilizing over 100 tractors, including 46 from the Agriculture Ministry, to assist peasants in preparing their land for this rainy season agricultural production. The provincial forestry service, in April, produced 3,258 cubic meters of timber while fishermen caught 483 metric tons of fish. The veterinary service for its part vaccinated more than 23,500 cattle against various diseases. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0458 GMT 24 May 87 BK] /6091

CROPS PRODUCTION EXPANDS--Phnom Penh SPK May 22--In the dry season this year, peasants across the country cultivated maize on 3,000 ha, up by 100 ha over the last season. Taking the lead were the provinces of Kandal and Prey Veng with their respective areas of 1,000 and 1,180 ha. Moreover, they planted tobacco on 12,180 ha, up by 1,785 ha over last year. Leading were Kandal and Kompong Cham Provinces which planted respectively 3,386 ha and 7,000 ha. In

the same period, they covered 443 ha with cotton, surpassing the last dry season by 71 ha, 32 ha with jute in Battambang Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh. They also put 214 ha under castor oil plant, increasing by 38 ha over last year. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1140 GMT 22 May 87 BK] /6091

INDIAN SUPREME COURT DELEGATION--Phnom Penh SPK May 29--A delegation of the Indian Supreme Court led by Senior Advocate R.K. Garg arrived here Thursday afternoon for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea. R.K. Garg, who is also president of the General Insurance Employees All-India Association and general secretary of Krishna Menon Society, was warmly welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Chem Snguon, deputy minister of justice, and other officials. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1142 GMT 29 May 87 BK] /6091

38 'MISLED' PERSONS RETURN--Phnom Penh SPK Jun 3--In the first five months of this year, 38 people misled by enemy propaganda, reported themselves to the local administration in Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh. The returnees, including 28 ex-Polpotists and 10 ex-Sereikas (Sonsannian), brought with them 16 assorted guns. They spoke of the Khmer reactionaries troubles caused by disintegration and shortage of food, medicines, etc., as well as their own hard time while in the enemy rank. They expressed profound gratitude to the party and state for the clemency policy and for helping them to rejoin their families. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 3 Jun 87 BK] /6091

ALBANIAN PREMIER'S MESSAGE OF THANKS--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The message read, among other things: I cordially thank you for the best wishes you extended to me on my 65th birthday. I am convinced that the friendly relations that bind our two peoples will develop ceaselessly. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Jun 87 BK] /6091

SAY PHUTHANG VISITS TIRE FACTORY--Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission, visited cadres, personnel, and workers at the tire repair and rubber shoes factory on 8 June. After listening to a report on general situation in the factory and the requirements of the workers, Comrade Say Phuthang highly appraised workers for their past achievements and exhorted all workers to stimulate their emulation drive, enhance the spirit of creativity and thrift, promote production in terms of quantity and quality to meet the need of the people, and particularly contribute to successfully carrying out the first 5-year socioeconomic restoration and development program. Comrade Say Phuthang also stressed on building firm localities, genuine revolutionary forces among the workers, and the self-defense militia units in terms of quantity and combat capabilities for serving as the core in defending the factories, enterprises, and state property. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Jun 87 BK] /6091

NEW SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER GREETED--Phnom Penh SPK June 9--Kampuchean Defence Minister Koy Buntha has congratulated Dmitriy Yazov on his nomination as defence minister of the Soviet Union. In a message to his Soviet counterpart, Koy Buntha said: "I am convinced that you, in your new post, will bring about firm progress to the Soviet Armed Forces and the further consolidation of friendship, solidarity and multiform cooperation between our two peoples and two armies." He wished his Soviet counterpart the best of health and successes in his highly responsible tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1126 GMT 9 Jun 87 BK] /6091

CSO: 4200/653

PHOUN SIPASEUT INTERVIEWED BY BULGARIAN TV REPORTER

BK090243 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 7 Jun 87

[3 June 1987 interview with Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of LPDR, by Bulgarian television correspondent--read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] How do you, Comrade, assess the situation in Southeast Asia? What do you see as new developments?

[Answer] The common trend of the peoples of various countries in Southeast Asia is to see this region turned into a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation and to check the policy of the various imperialists and international reactionaries, aimed at creating confrontation between the countries in this region. The peoples of the Southeast Asian countries also want to see talks held to settle the problems in relations between the nations as well as other common problems in the region in conformance with the common world trend toward peaceful coexistence and the proposal on Asia and Pacific as advanced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986.

The LPDR, together with the SRV and the PRK, have clearly shown their good intentions by putting forth creative proposals aimed at settling the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, including the Cambodian problem, and at normalizing relations with China, Thailand, and other ASEAN member countries. These reasonable proposals have been widely supported by world public opinion. But, it is regrettable that, up to the present time, the opposite side has not yet responded positively to the proposals. Nevertheless, the three Indochinese countries have continued to adhere to their consistent policy of persisting in their struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

The LPDR has been holding talks with the PRC and the Kingdom of Thailand with a view to contributing to achieving the aforementioned sacred goal. We are very pleased to note that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries as well as friends throughout the world have also always supported the correct stand and good intentions of the LPDR, the SRV, and the PRK.

[Question] How do you, Comrade, appraise the Soviet Union's new initiatives as proposed by Comrade Gorbachev?

[Answer] The well-known proposal of 15 January 1986 aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons on the globe by the year 2000, the concrete proposals advanced at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, and the significant proposal of 26 February 1987 aimed at eliminating all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, as well as other creative proposals by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, have demonstrated the Leninist policy of peace of the CPSU and the Soviet State. They have reflected the Soviet Union's lofty spirit of responsibility and its constant desire to save mankind from the danger of nuclear war. The aforesaid actual proposals have vigorously encouraged and extensively attracted various nations in carrying out the struggle for world peace and security for life and in opposition to nuclear war.

The LPDR highly appreciates and fully supports the principled and appropriate initiatives which were proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. The LPDR considers the struggle for world peace and security, in opposition to nuclear war, and for an arms reduction as an urgent and responsible task and pledges to do its utmost to worthily contribute to the aforesaid common struggle.

[Question] During the visits to Laos by a Bulgarian party and state delegation in October 1979 and by a government delegation in January 1984, significant documents were signed, thus adopting guidelines for the promotion and expansion of the bilateral relations and cooperation. How do you, Comrade, assess Bulgarian-Lao cooperation in this period?

[Answer] The LPDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have long maintained fine traditions in relations. In the past period of our struggle for national salvation as well as in the present period of our struggle to defend and build a socialist country, we have enjoyed the effective support and assistance, both material and spiritual, having been always given by the party, government, and fraternal people of Bulgaria. A top-level Lao party and state delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, also paid an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1976. A top-level Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, also paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR in 1979, during which the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries was signed in Vientiane. The signing of the treaty ushered in a new era of friendship in the relations between the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

This treaty serves as the basis for the fruitful promotion, expansion, and broadening of our political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technical relations. Our two countries also signed an agreement on long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for 1986-1990. Delegations of the parties, states, and mass organizations at various levels of our two countries have also regularly exchanged visits and lessons. Opposing nuclear war,

including the United States "Star Wars," our two countries have constantly struggled shoulder to shoulder against the bellicose policy of the imperialists for world peace and security. The LPDR has always fully supported the People's Republic of Bulgaria's initiative aimed at turning the Balkan region into a peaceful and nuclear-free region.

I would like to take this occasion on behalf of the party, government, and people of Laos to express profound gratitude to the party, government, and fraternal people of Bulgaria for the said precious support and assistance. I also would like to wish the fraternal Bulgarian people new, ever greater achievements in building developed socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

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CSO: 4200/654

PASASON MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF VISA TREATY WITH MPR

BK081121 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Vientiane, June 8 (KPL)--On the 9th anniversary of the signing of an agreement on visa exemption between the Lao PDR and the Mongolian People's Republic, PASASON publishes an article hailing the fraternal relations between the two countries.

On the occasion, the paper quotes the speech made by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and head of the Lao delegation, at the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in May 1986 as saying:

Though geographically apart, the Lao PDR and the Mongolian People's Republic have shared a long-standing friendship and close solidarity which have been fruitfully developed in the struggle against the imperialists, for national liberation in the national defence and socialist construction in both countries at present. The Lao people have always received effective help and support from the Republic.

The paper says: The strengthening and promotion of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Lao PDR and the MPR have been successfully carried out in practice. During the past years, the MPR has given the Lao PDR aid and loans. In 1984, the government of the MPR helped the Lao PDR in building a sheep farm and a 60-bed hospital in the northern Xieng Khouang Province, at a total cost of 11,698,017 tugrik (Mongolian currency). Besides, the MPR has also helped and cooperated with the Lao PDR in technical and scientific fields and in the exchange of goods.

The two countries have also exchanged delegations' visits.

The paper expressed the Lao people's deep gratitude to the party, government and fraternal people of Mongolia for their adequate help and support to the Lao people in the tasks of national defence and socialist construction.

The Lao people promise to do their best to further promote and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, PASASON concludes.

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CSO: 4200/654

PARTY JOURNAL URGES 1987 PLAN FULFILLMENT

BK291444 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 28 May 87

[Undated ALOUN MAI editorial: "Resolutely Fulfill the 1987 State Plan"]

[Text] The third plenary session of the fourth party Central Committee, which was convened between 26 and 31 January 1987, reviewed and evaluated the implementation of the 1986 plan and budgets and outlined the orientations, plan, and budgets for 1987. At the same time, it also discussed the outlining of the program of action for 1987.

On the basis of the appreciation of the orientation and fundamental tasks on the socioeconomic development in the second 5-year state plan outlined by the fourth party congress, the plenary session of our party Central Committee carefully and objectively studied and analyzed the socioeconomic situation in our country in 1986 and unanimously agreed that in 1986 our people of all tribes participated enthusiastically and relentlessly in all spheres of work and scored numerous great achievements to welcome the fourth party congress, thus enabling the economy of our country to develop continuously. Compared to 1985, the total output of social products increased by 17 percent and work efficiency by 8 percent. The moral and material life of the people was further improved. Worthy of note is that a number of basic lessons have been learned on the switching to the socialist economic accounting mechanism. It can be seen that many grass-roots economic sectors have correctly carried out economic operations in accordance with the new economic management mechanisms. All this has created (?an important) basis for the socioeconomic development in 1987.

The session unanimously agreed that even though such achievements were scored, we still encountered a number of shortcomings. For example in goods distribution and circulation, production is not yet closely linked to distribution and circulation work. The management of economic production remains inefficient. The appreciation of the new economic management mechanisms is not yet profound. Certain localities [words indistinct].

Based on the analysis of the strong and weak points of the socioeconomic situation in 1986, the session unanimously approved the objectives and orientation of the plan for socioeconomic development and the state budget plan for 1987 by vigorously concentrating efforts on developing agricultural,

forestry, and industrial production so as to gradually build a new progressive economic structure, to firmly consolidate and build the socialist economy, to further enhance the actual potentials of the various economic sectors, to develop the economy in accordance with the state's policy, to (?relentlessly) mobilize the revenue sources in the country and to more efficiently utilize all revenue sources from abroad, to promote the production of essential and export goods, to promote goods circulation and the purchasing of foodstuffs and other forest and agricultural products, to fundamentally maintain the equilibrium of the revenues and expenditure of the budgets, to maintain the purchasing power of the kip currency at a certain level, to ensure actual salaries of state employees, and to improve the living conditions of the people of all tribes.

The year 1987 is the second year of the implementation of the second 5-year state plan between 1986 and 1990. It is a significant year for this plan. This is because if we are able to effectively implement the orientation of the state's 1987 socioeconomic plan, it means that not only our economy will be further developed and that the living conditions of our people of all tribes will be further improved, but a firm foundation will be created for the successful fulfillment of the second 5-year state plan and firm conditions will be created for the political, ideological, and national defense and public security work.

To continue to promote rigorous production development and to switch to the new mechanisms in all respects in accordance with the new thinking and new attitude of the party, it is important that we firmly grasp the fundamental issue, that is to outline a plan which reflects the line, policies, and plans of the party. We must take into account the roles, requirements, and actual potentials of each branch of work, locality, and grass-roots sector in defining the goals, expectations, and actual (?procedure) of the plan. The plan must possess the overall quality, equilibrium, and [word indistinct].

To ensure the correct and efficient fulfillment of the 1987 state plan and budgets in accordance with the direction outlined at the fourth party congress, all branches and levels of work must step up political and ideological work and upgrade all organizations by raising the quality of organizations and cadres.

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CSO: 4200/654

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S DELEGATION TO SRV--Vientiane, May 16 (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Women's Union [LWU] led by its vice-president Phetsamon Lasasimma, member of the LPRP CC, left here today to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Women's Union to be convened in Hanoi from May 19-21. Later, Phetsamon Latsasimma [as received] will also head the delegation on a working visit to the PR of Kampuchea at the invitation of the Revolutionary Women's Union of Kampuchea [RWUK]. An agreement on bilateral cooperation between the LWU and the RWUK is also expected to be signed there. Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC and first deputy-foreign minister, [and] Bounya Phinsavat, secretary of the LWU. Nguyen Si Hoat, counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos, was also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 16 May 87 BK] /6091

TREE PLANTING CEREMONY--On the occasion of International Children's Day and the National Tree Planting Day yesterday, the Lao Commission for the International Children's Day opened a flower garden at km marker No 3 on the Vientiane-Tha Deua road. A ceremony was officially held to plant trees in the garden that morning. Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the LPDR, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the National Commission for the International Children's Year, also attended the tree planting ceremony. Present on the occasion was Mr (?Peacock), UNICEF representative to Laos, together with more than 100 children. According to Bounthavi Insisiangmai, a total of 100 trees were planted on this 71-by-96 meter garden. The trees, mango, star apple, jack fruit, longan, and guava, were donated by UNICEF. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Jun 87 BK] /6091

CANADIAN ENVOY RECEIVED--Vientiane, June 2 (KPL)--Issues on the promotion of Lao-Canadian relations and cooperation for the benefits of the two peoples were discussed at a meeting here today between Lao acting President Phoumi Vongvichit and outgoing Canadian Ambassador John L. Payntre. The Canadian ambassador paid a courtesy visit to the Lao acting president before ending his four-year diplomatic mission in the Lao PDR. Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit wished the Canadian ambassador good trip back home and success in his new mission. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 2 Jun 87 BK] Vientiane, June 2 (KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, received here yesterday John L. Payntre, ambassador of Canada to the Lao PDR, at the end of his four-year

term of office here. On this occasion, the host and the guest discussed issues concerning the promotion of the relations and cooperation between the two countries for the common interests of the two peoples. Phoun Sipaseut wished the ambassador good trip back home and success in his new mission. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 2 Jun 87 BK] /6091

OUTGOING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT--Vientiane, June 3 (KPL)--Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here yesterday Sten Ask, Swedish charge d'affaires to the Lao PDR, on the occasion of his ending his diplomatic mission here. The sides discussed questions on the cooperation and other relations between the two nations, and expressed their hope that the bilateral cooperative ties would be further developed. Vice-Chairman S. Vongkhamsao wished the Swedish diplomat good trip back home and success in his new mission. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 3 Jun 87 BK] /6091

NEW AUSTRALIAN ENVOY--Vientiane, June 3 (KPL)--Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, on June 1st, received Philip Allan Jackson, ambassador of Australia to the Lao PDR on the occasion of his assumption of mission here. Issues of mutual interest on the cooperation and other relations between the two countries were discussed at the meeting. On behalf of the Lao Government and people, Sali Vongkhamsao thanked the Australian Government and people for their help and cooperation so far. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 3 Jun 87 BK] /6091

BULGARIAN TV DELEGATION--Vientiane, June 4 (KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, received here on June 3 a delegation of Bulgarian television led by its deputy-head Vassil Gabarov [name as received]. The two sides exchanged views on the world situation, the cooperation and other relations between Laos and Bulgaria, and their support of the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 4 Jun 87 BK] /6091

INDIAN GIFTS FOR CHILDREN--Vientiane, June 5 (OANA-KPL)--The Government of India has sent a consignment of gifts to Lao children on the occasion of the celebration of the International Children's Day. The 3,000 dollars-worth consignment was made up of note-books, painting books, pencils, story books and general educational equipment. The gifts were handed over here on June 4 to Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Committee for the International Year of the Child, by Indian ambassador to the Lao PDR, Shiv Kumar. In addition, the British Save-the-Children fund has presented gifts to the Children of the Lao Ministry of Public Health. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 5 Jun 87 BK] /6091

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES SWEDISH ENVOY--Vientiane, June 11 (KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, received here yesterday Sten Ask, the Swedish charge d'affaires to the Lao PDR, at the end of his four-year term of office here. At the talk, Phoun Sipaseut congratulated Swedish diplomat on his contributions to the

promotion of the relations between the two nations. He wished him good trip back home. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 11 Jun 86 BK] /6091

OUTGOING INDIAN ENVOY RECEIVED--Vientiane, June 18 (KPL)--Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here, on June 17, Indian Ambassador Shiv Kumar at the end of his term of office here. Sali Vongkhamsao congratulated the ambassador on his work, describing it as a contribution to further developing the traditional friendship and solidarity between the two countries, for the interests of the two peoples and for peace in Asia and the world. The vice-chairman also wished Ambassador Shiv Kumar good trip home and success in his new mission. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 18 Jun 87 BK] /6091

CSO: 4200/654

POWER SHORTFALL PREDICTED FOR 'NEXT 2 YEARS'

HK181405 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Jun 87 p 11

[Text] Power supply over the next 2 years in the Luzon grid, which includes Metro Manila, will be short by an average 90-120 megawatts (MW) a day because of the inability of the state-owned National Power Corp. (NAPOCOR) to accelerate its power expansion program.

Jose U. Jovellanos, president of the Engineering and Development Corporation of the Philippines (EDCOP) and former NAPOCOR consultant, said in his paper on the "Luzon grid electric power outlook" that the shortage could be attributed to the mothballing of the 600 MW nuclear power plant in Bataan and the delay in tapping alternative sources of power because of funding problems.

Jovellanos noted that the present peak demand is from 2,510-2,575 MW. Using this as a base, the projected peak demand for 1988 is 2,730 MW and in 1989, 2,810 MW.

"With the power shortage outlook, there is a good reason for businessmen to start worrying about the near-term power situation; especially those planning expansion of their current operations and restarting their idle plants," the former NAPOCOR consultant added.

The peak load of NAPOCOR plants in Luzon is about 2,900 MW on the maximum electricity supply they can generate.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), together with the private sector, have asked NAPOCOR to accelerate its power expansion program to prepare for the increase in demand of the industrial sector.

This will mean the rehabilitation of Sucat 1 and 4 and the construction of the 300 MW calaca coal-fired plant in Batangas this year. These plants' rehabilitation and construction are scheduled next year.

NAPOCOR Chairman Edgardo B. Espiritu, however, said that acceleration of the power expansion program was unlikely because of funding problems. He noted that the special yen loan package for the Calaca plant will only be made available before year-end in time for the scheduled construction in 1988.

To minimize the shortfall in supply, Jovellanos said that NAPOCOR could arrange for the transfer of two of the 32 MW power barges stationed in Visayas and Mindanao to the Luzon grid.

He added that NAPOCOR should immediately advertise for bids for the 110 MW Bacon Maniot geothermal project in Bicol and the 300 WM Calaca plant so that construction of the plants can be hastened.

Jovellanos also reiterated the stand of the private sector to reconsider the operations of the mothballed nuclear plant, if its safety features are ensured.

NAPOCOR President Conrado Del Rosario, meantime, said in a letter to Victor G. Guevara, Energy Committee chairman of the Samahan sa Pilipinas ng mga Industriyang Kimika [Philippine Organization of Chemical Industries] (SPIK), that the government power firm has no plan to activate and operate the nuclear plant. "The plant has been taken away from NAPOCOR's hands by the government. We are no longer considering the plant in our power expansion program," he added.

He also reiterated that the "present capabilities of the power plants are still adequate to meet and serve the power demand this year and the near future."

In cases of power demand surge, Del Rosario said NAPOCOR would put up gas turbine plants. The Manila Electric Co can also resume operations of the Rockwell oil-fired plant in Makati.

While NAPOCOR has the sole authority to generate power pending the amendment of Presidential Decree No 40, it has arranged for Meralco to help augment the power capability in the Luzon grid and help minimize the drawdown of water stored in power reservoirs while old units like Malaya power plants are being rehabilitated and overhauled.

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CSO: 4200/655

'UNPRECEDENTED GROWTH RATES' SET FOR LOGGING INDUSTRY

HK221439 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Jun 87 p 25

[By Michael M. Alunan]

[Text] Despite the bleak future of the country's depleting forests, the logging and wood industry is predicted by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to reach unprecedented growth rates in a complete turnabout from its moribund state of the last 7 years.

Natural Resources Secretary Fulgencio Factoran Jr [said] that in the next 6 years, log production will increase by 33 percent from 9.58 million cubic meters in 1987 to 12.66 million cubic meters in 1992.

This is a reversal of the 42 percent drop from an annual average of 7.33 million cubic meters in 1976 to 1980 to 4.27 million cubic meters in 1981 to 1985.

Lumber, on the other hand, will increase by 9.87 percent to 3.03 million cubic meters in 1992 from 973,408 cubic meters in 1986. Plywood will also jump by 13.6 percent from 428,312 cubic meters in 1986 to 2.33 million cubic meters in 1992.

Likewise, veneer will grow by 5 percent from 72,689 cubic meters to 200,000 cubic meters.

In the past few years from 1981 to 1985, production of processed wood dropped yearly by 9 percent for lumber, 14 percent for plywood and 36 percent for veneer, Factoran cited records in a meeting with members of the Philippine Wood Products Association (PWPA).

The country's 2.2 million hectares of virgin forests left are enough to last until the turn of the century, Factoran predicted, stressing that conservation should be practiced by the loggers themselves.

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CSO: 4200/655

TARA OILFIELD DRILLING PROJECT READIED

HK221447 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Jun 87 p 25

[Text] The local consortium led by Trans-Asia Exploration and Drilling Co. will start drilling the Tara prospect in Palawan in 2 months' time using the Maersk jack-up rig.

The consortium earlier notified the Bureau of Energy Development [BED] that the jack-up rig, which is now in Taiwan, is to be delivered between 15 July and 15 August and the rental fee of \$20,000 a day.

To cut on costs, the consortium will apply a directional drilling from the Libro production platform using the hack-up rig. Total project cost is placed at \$4 million.

The Tara reef prospect, which is already a discovery well, is located 1.65 kilometers northeast of the Libro platform that is part of the Matinloc reef complex. Drilling is expected to take 36 days.

This prospect has actually been drilled in 1981 by Philippine Cities Service, Inc. but was temporarily plugged and abandoned as a wildcat oil discovery. Additional studies, subsequently conducted by Philippine National Oil Co., together with the BED and Petro-Canada International Corp., however, indicated that the prospect may yield more than the initial estimate of 3,400 barrels per day.

As contained in the latest seismic survey, the Tara prospect has separate carbonate buildups to the north and the west where it was originally drilled, and indications are that this was probably drilled about 50 feet below the apex of the structure.

The BED expects that the consortium is likely to start production from this well by the end of this year or early next year. Its estimated minimum reserves were placed at 1.8 to 3 million barrels.

To augment the well's production, the consortium plans to drill another well shortly, the BED said.

Trans-Asia, the lead operator of the Tara prospect, has has 22.5 percent interest in the venture. It also did the technical study of the project.

PAPER WARNS OF CONSEQUENCES OF LOSING GSP BENEFITS

BK111111 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 11 Jun 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Beware of Repercussions"]

[Text] The United States has since 1 January 1976 applied the Generalized System of Preferences to assist developing countries. The list includes 3,026 articles which developing countries can export to the United States under special tariff rates. The GSP was originally supposed to last for 9 years, but in 1984 the United States extended the GSP for another 8.5 years from January 1985 to July 1993.

The U.S. Congress has become stricter with the list of articles under the GSP program, and completed a general review on 2 January 1987 which it intends to conduct annually. The United States has become more stringent with the GSP system because it has suffered a \$220 billion balance of payments deficit and a \$170 billion trade deficit. In any event, the U.S. market continues to have enormous buying power, and so remains attractive to exporting countries, including Thailand. In 1986 Thailand's exports totaled 231,688 million baht and 18 percent of this amount, or 41,403 million baht, went to the United States. Some 560 Thai export items were classified under the GSP system, totaling some 9 billion baht. In the same year U.S. exports totaled \$213 billion, and U.S. exports to Thailand amounted to only \$1.4 billion, or 0.65 percent, resulting in a 7,074.5 million baht deficit in trade with Thailand.

From these figures, the United States will not suffer if it should decide to discontinue trade with Thailand, but Thailand would suffer if its GSP privileges were cut off or its products became the victims of U.S. discrimination. Therefore, Thailand should try to hold on to the U.S. market at all costs, and to do this it must comply with the desire of the United States on certain issues.

We appeal to the Thai Government to bear in mind the country's economic, labor, and financial interests because a considerable percentage of Thai exports to the United States are labor intensive. The Thai textile sector alone employs several hundred thousand workers. If Thailand plays its cards wrong and loses the U.S. market, it stands to suffer in the long run and the problem will be difficult to resolve.

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CSO: 4200/654

KHUKRIT SUPPORTS COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT

BK021555 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Jun 87 p 9

[Khukrit Pramot Soi Suan Phlu column]

[Text] There are many complicated issues related to the amendment of the Copyright Act which I will not mention today lest they might confuse us, particularly me.

The U.S. intellectual property has never been protected in Thailand before. However, 79 countries including Thailand signed a treaty to provide such protection for each other some 70 years ago. At that time, the United States did not sign that treaty.

Why? Because 70 years ago the United States did not possess anything that could be regarded as intellectual property. It had to depend on others, the European countries. The United States imitated and copied paintings, music, and literature from those countries. If it signed the treaty, it would have to pay a lot for copyrights and encounter many inconveniences.

But now the United States is a developed country. It has created its own intellectual property. It even possesses more intellectual property than any other country. So, it wants its intellectual property to be protected in other countries including in Thailand.

We can simply say, in short, that if the Copyright Act is amended, U.S. intellectual property will be protected in Thailand and vice versa. At present, the Americans think that their intellectual property should be protected here.

I do not understand why we have to only think about the protection of U.S. copyrights, as 79 other countries have already been entitled to this protection.

It will be too complicated to talk about how the law should be amended. In short, I do not have the knowledge to comment in this regard.

Those who oppose the amendment are accusing the United States of having applied the imperialist system on Thailand. They say that to bow to the

U.S. demand is tantamount to being enslaved by the United States and impairing Thailand's dignity.

I would like to point out that the war against imperialism seems to be out of date and can no longer attract any attention from world public opinion.

All countries in the world, including Thailand, are now fighting the trade war.

The problem we are talking about is directly related to the trade war. Based on this assumption, we can view the problem from different angles and find a solution that will better serve us. We are fighting a trade war with the United States. If we are defeated we will suffer tremendous losses.

First of all, let me tell you that all our neighboring countries from Korea to Indonesia have agreed to protect U.S. copyrights. We are the only country that has not.

Let us review what Thailand gets from the United States.

The United States is currently the most important market for Thai exports. In 1986, Thailand exported goods worth as much as 41,403.3 million baht to the United States and gained a trade surplus of 7,074.5 million baht. In other words, we made the profit.

During the same period, we suffered a trade deficit of 21,899 million baht with Japan. The profit we made from the United States is one-third of the deficit we accumulated with Japan.

The reason we earned so much from selling our goods to the United States is that the United States has given us a GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] tax privilege.

Many of our items have been exported to the United States under the GSP privilege. In April alone, as many as 535 items of Thai products were given GSP privileges. The tax privilege greatly benefits our exporters and enables them to increase our exports to that country.

In 1986 the value of Thai exports to the United States was \$531.1 million, representing an increase of 49 percent compared with the previous year. The 40 percent increase in Thai exports to the United States has been recorded during the past 3 to 4 years.

However, this year the United States has taken the amendment of the Thai Copyright Act into its consideration in determining the GSP privilege for Thailand.

If we do not amend the law by June, the United States will review our GSP privilege. It might decide to give us less or even suspend the GSP privilege for Thailand. Then it might call for negotiations with Thailand during which it can also raise the question of the protection for its patents and trademarks. Thailand's economy will inevitably be affected.

The United States maintains that the amendment of the law must be made in exchange for the trade benefit Thailand has been enjoying. There is no longer gratis aid from the United States. If Thailand does not amend the law, there will be no trade between the two countries.

What does it mean?

The United States will review the GSP privilege for Thai products. It might revoke the privilege for certain or even all Thai goods.

Without the GSP privilege, Thai goods are entitled to 9-29.8 percent import duties.

The U.S. producers can also lodge complaints against any product that they think has been exported with subsidies from the government in the country of its origin, although such is not the case for a product imported into the United States with GSP privilege. The U.S. Government will then further increase the import tax on it.

If this happens to Thai goods, they will not be able to enter the U.S. market. They will be so expensive that nobody will buy them. The Thai medium exporters or those new exporters will feel the pain. More important is that workers in the factories which produced those goods will be laid off or partly laid off accordingly.

This is my concern. I am afraid that my Thai compatriots will be unemployed. They have to support their families as well as their elders. They are not yet well off. But they can be poorer and suffer more hardships.

I also cherish the country's dignity and economic independence. But the fact is that the United States has now gained the upper hand and has the power to dictate us. I think that we should amend the law. If we fully realize what we will gain and what we will lose, the conflict should come to an end. Then we can cooperate and continue to earn our living. Yes, we are earning our living from the United States.

Up to this point, I still maintain that I am not a son of Americans because I have just declared a day ago that my papa is British.

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NATION ON ABSENCE OF FARM ACT IN COPYRIGHT ISSUE

BK050241 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 87 p 5

[Editorial: "Copyright Change Pales Before U.S. Rice Subsidies"]

[Text] What was the point of Wednesday night's television programme dealing with the amendment to the Copyright Act and the GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] privileges if only the government side was presented and the widely-voiced arguments against it were totally ignored? The official justification for having "TV-POOL" programmes on political issues--not to mention the periodic warnings whispered to broadcasting executives--is that "normal" reporting could prevent the public from having a clear and balanced understanding of matters of importance to the country.

Such perverted logic prevents a "TV-POOL" programme from articulating clearly and rationally the arguments of those who think differently from the government. If the government position is correct, any points raised against it could be shot down easily by facts and figures which the government panel should have at its finger tips. The deliberate refusal to present the pros and cons of a key issue deprives the public of a clear and balanced understanding of all the implications--at least for those who depend on television for their information.

But Director General Oranut Osathanon of the Department of Foreign Trade, Commerce Ministry, mustered a modicum of objectivity to tackle criticism expressed elsewhere to try to counter them during the programme saying that it is impossible to measure the true value of GSPs to Thailand. It is true, she said, that the figure of eight billion baht represents the total value of exports going to the U.S. under the GSP and not the actual benefit to Thailand, because if the GSP were removed and import duties imposed, Thailand would not lose all the eight billion baht. But, she claimed, it is not possible to measure how much trade would be lost if those import duties were to be imposed.

But she could still have given a clearer picture. Surely the Commerce Ministry has some indication of which products are likely to suffer from higher import duties and which are not; surely it knows which products would have import duties of five or six percent and which would have duties of 20 or 25 percent; surely it has some sort of analysis of what damage would

accrue if Thailand were to lose GSP rights. If it does not, then the government's position is founded on ignorance.

Another question looms large: Is it right for the ambassador of a country to be advocating policies rather than carrying out instructions? Ambassador Asa Sarasin's argument that he would have a difficult time handling Thailand's image in Washington if the copyright amendment is not passed is untenable. If Thailand decides there are good reasons not to go on with the amendment, it is still his job to handle Thailand's image. An ambassador implements a policy formulated by the government; he doesn't initiate one.

The United States never considers its image a serious matter when it is about to enact protectionist legislation. The section of the Farm Act dealing with rice was passed and U.S. officials have from then on engaged in a series of image-repairing efforts in Thailand, lulling Thai officials into complacency because "the U.S. administration opposes the rice subsidies in the Farm Act." The truth is the U.S. has done nothing to alter the section of the Farm Act dealing with rice and this is contrary to all principles of international trade and bilateral diplomatic relations expounded by Washington.

Rather than seeking to trade off copyright protection and GSPs, the Thai Government should point out to the Americans that any transgression of copyright on Thailand's part pales into insignificance when compared to the subsidies which the U.S. provides for its rice export. If only Foreign Ministry's Danai Dulalampha and Commerce Ministry's Oranut--not to mention Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila who threw a tantrum about the Farm Act--had brought this dimension into the argument, they would have really been talking--and scored a point.

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CSO: 4200/654

DAILY URGES CLARIFICATION OF TRADE PRIORITIES

BK050309 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 87 p 4

["POST Opinion": "The Name of the Game Is Fairness"]

[Text] By now there should be a clear understanding of what is involved. With or without the explanations by top-ranked officials on the copyright issue, which was a job very well done by the Foreign Ministry, time is running out for Thailand. A fortnight ago a third petition was filed against Thailand with the United States Trade Representative to withdraw all the privileges it has been enjoying under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP). This time the complaint came from one of America's most powerful pressure groups--the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO). Although the union cited as its reason the "violation of child labour rights," the end-result will be the same. It now looks to be more than an uphill struggle for Thailand to retain the GSP privileges if that is what Thailand wants. It may take a miracle to accomplish the feat.

But, in reality, it will not be a miracle that Thailand needs. It will be fairness. As Ambassador Asa Sarasin explained the other night, Thailand will not be giving away anything that it has not already given in so far as the protection of intellectual property is concerned. But Thailand has yet to put it into full practice. It is not even a case of surrendering the country's sovereignty as claimed by some opponents of the amendment to the Copyright Act of 1978. Lest it be forgotten, back in those days when the tide of imperialism was raging in some form or another, the United States was the first Western country to give up extraterritorial rights in this country and did so voluntarily.

The argument that the 1966 Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations, which spells out the requirement of the protection of intellectual property, was not valid because Thailand did not then have a "constitutional government" also does not hold up. A treaty is a treaty regardless of what government makes it. The obligations are there--both legal and moral. The countries that enter into an agreement must honour it. What kind of a country would Thailand look like in the eyes of the world if it can trample on any international agreement at will?

It has been so unnecessary, so unfortunate, that the copyright issue should stir up strong passions on both sides of the fence, thereby threatening to split asunder the very fabric of Thai unity at a time that a vital national interest hangs in the balance. The GSP is only part of the problem, but not all of it. Let us not forget that today international trade has become the most effective vehicle for national development. Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong are some of the very fine examples, but Thailand is on the verge of setting its own example, too. Right now trade with the United States must rank very highly on Thailand's list of priorities; not because Thailand is now enjoying a surplus which is growing, but because it is part and parcel of overall national development efforts.

It has been suggested that deliberation of the amendment will not take place in Parliament until September. By then it will be too late and the damage will already have been done. The time for argument is over, let us make up our mind. Parliament should do it swiftly and convincingly, taking only the national interest in view.

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DAILY ON COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT DEBATE ON TV

BK080300 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 7 Jun 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Differences of Interests"]

[Text] On 3 June, the Thai ambassador to the United States, the director general of the Economic Department, and the director general of the Foreign Trade Department appeared on a television program to talk about the current controversy concerning the copyright, patent, and trademark amendment favoring the United States under bilateral agreement in exchange for certain trade privileges from that country.

What can be concluded from the statements of the three officials is that the economic pressure the United States is facing, as a result of its foreign trade deficit, is the reason that Thailand's obligations to international treaties, its entitlements under bilateral agreements with the United States, and current U.S. actions toward developing countries have become an issue. Thailand could stand to lose or to gain depending on its decision on this matter.

Those points should come under close scrutiny. First, we must know whether Thailand will lose or gain from the copyright protection of literature, artistic works, tapes, or music which are intellectual property. The officials noted that, besides literary works, Thailand does not have to pay copyright for translation of manuals or textbooks which are not for commercial use. We must be able to answer this question based on the agreements we have with other countries under the Berne Convention.

As for patent protection covering research work in medical, industrial, and other fields, as well as trademark registration, panelists said that Thai courts will have to consider the matter case by case. The director general of the Foreign Trade Department meanwhile presented figures on benefits Thailand received under the GSP program. She said that of the over 3,000 categories allowed under the GSP, Thailand has used only 500, and therefore there are still many more markets open for Thai products. Those are the conclusions of the authorities.

As for our own conclusion, the U.S. trade offensive, both long-term and short-term, through exchanges demanded from its allies enjoying GSP

privileges, or through protectionist measures, will not stop here. The United States is already taking action to deal with economic threats from small developing countries responsible for its trade deficits regardless of the fact that they are poorer both politically and economically. The United States wants to keep those countries as its satellites so that it can forever reap benefits from them.

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THAILAND

SITTHI HOLDS TALKS WITH MALAYSIA'S ABU HASSAN

BK030915 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila proposed to the newly appointed Malaysian foreign minister that Thailand and Malaysia urgently hold negotiations on the existing fishing dispute because this problem can affect relations between the two countries. The Thai foreign minister also said that the two countries should also discuss bilateral cooperation in fishery.

The visiting Malaysian foreign minister agreed to bring this proposal back for consultations with the Malaysian prime minister and Fishery Department and send a delegation to Bangkok for negotiations with Thai officials by the end of June or early July as proposed by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi.

According to Somphan Kokilanon, deputy director general of the Information Department, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi and visiting Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar held talks at the Foreign Ministry this morning. Somphan disclosed that besides the fishery problem, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi brought up the proposed joint committee for cooperation to be set up between Thailand and Malaysia. The two foreign ministers agreed that the two countries should sign the agreement on this as soon as possible so as to facilitate cooperation in all areas, excluding those which are under the responsibility of the Thai-Malaysian Border Committee. It was also proposed that the two countries make joint efforts to upgrade the living standard of the Thai and Malaysian people.

The Malaysian foreign minister thanked Thailand for its cooperation in the suppression of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM]. In this regard, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi confirmed that the Thai Government will do its best to wipe out the CPM guerrillas for the common interests of the two countries.

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DAILY COMMENTS ON THATCHER VICTORY, FUTURE

BK130133 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jun 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Britain Opts for 5 More Years of Thatcherism"]

[Excerpts] The lady with the iron fist sans glove has done it again; the British stock market became overly bullish and the pound sterling stabilized. The British election went smoothly along the lines predicted by the pollsters and bookmakers. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who led her Conservative Party to victory and secured a comfortable majority in the House of Commons, has already notched up a first in British history by being the first woman to hold that post; she added another feather to her cap when she became the only British prime minister to serve three consecutive terms since 1832 when the present system of government was finalized.

The landslide Tory victory should not reflect badly on the Labour Party and its leader Neil Kinnock. He had surprisingly eroded half way to the election the substantial lead which pollsters had given Mrs Thatcher. He waged a masterly low-key campaign against "Thatcherism" and not against the Conservative Party itself. His platform had two important points--unilateral nuclear disarmament and reduction of unemployment.

Will five years more of Thatcherism be good for Britain? We will go out on a limb and say yes. Britain needs a strong and determined hand at the helm of affairs. The Conservatives, with Mrs Thatcher leading them, have brought Britain out of her post-war morass and given it an international standing and domestic prosperity which the country has not known in a long, long time. Of course Mrs Thatcher will become more inflexible and arrogant but as she said when the Falklands war ended, she has made Great Britain great.

It is immaterial from Thailand's point of view who won in Britain but it must be admitted that the Tories are less protectionist in their trade policies. Even more important is that Britain will be able to take this liberal attitude in the deliberations of the European Community and be able to offset some of the rigid positions advocated by France and some others.

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CSO: 4200/654

FORMER PRIME MINISTER ON 'WASTEFUL' CELEBRATION

BK070554 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Former Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Promot yesterday described as "wasteful and uneconomical" the spending by the Government on celebrations to mark His Majesty the King's 60th birthday and other royal occasions in order to demonstrate loyalty to the King.

M.R. Khukrit said he thought His Majesty would have been happier if the money was spent on more constructive projects such as dredging klongs instead of screening 200 films at Sanam Luang.

Citing the garden party to mark Coronation Day, M.R. Khukrit, who is known to be a staunch royalist, said in previous years the party was hosted by the Foreign Ministry and was exclusively for members of the diplomatic community.

Now the celebration has expanded and includes firework displays and members of the Royal Family are invited to attend, he said.

M.R. Khukrit added he was more concerned about planned celebrations marking His Majesty's 60th birthday and pointed out that donations are being solicited from both important and ordinary people to pay for a variety of elaborate projects.

"Government officials have even started fund raising in the villages, causing unnecessary hardship to the rural inhabitants because fund raising now is not limited to the rich," said M.R. Khukrit.

He then asked: "Why didn't the Government ask the King what he would like for his 60th birthday? His Majesty might want to have a new road or bridge built."

He then criticised the Government's Royal Park project which was paid for with money solicited from the public.

"If the Government had asked the King the project might not have gone ahead," he said.

M.R. Khukrit said most of the planned birthday celebrations were conceived and implemented by "those in power" with ordinary people taking no part in the decision-making.

"They are simply told they have to make contributions," he said.

"When celebrating an auspicious occasion the celebrants should enjoy satisfaction and happiness," he said. "But people under this government these days are depressed and hard hit economically.

"Why didn't the Government resolve problems through normal channels to make people satisfied and happy?

"Thai people are loyal to the King and are ready to join in the celebrations. But celebrations alone are not enough," he said.

M.R. Khukrit said he thought His Majesty only wanted his subjects "to be satisfied and happy and nothing else".

The Government, he suggested, should do its best to improve the livelihood of the people "which would be better than holding 200 film shows and setting off fireworks.

"Had the King been in a position to make a request, I think he would have asked only that the Government do its best to make the people happy which would be a good enough birthday gift for His Majesty," he said.

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CROWN PRINCE GRANTS INTERVIEW

BK120225 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Jun 87 pp 4, 5

[Excerpts] Following is the text of the interview HRH [His Royal Highness] Crown Prince Wachiralongkon granted to a delegation of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand [FCCT] at Royal Guard Headquarters on Wednesday.

FCCT delegation included:

Paul Wedel, FCCT President, Bangkok Bureau Chief of UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL;

Denis Gray, editor of FCCT Royal Book Project, Bangkok Bureau Chief of ASSOCIATED PRESS;

Hayao Yokokawa, FCCT Vice President, Bangkok Bureau Chief of KYODO News Agency;

Phaisan Sicharatchanya, Chairman of FCCT professional committee, Bangkok Bureau Chief of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW;

David Dyer, Chairman of FCCT publicity committee, Bangkok Bureau Chief for Voice of America.

Question: The first question I have, Your Royal Highness, is about your father, His Majesty the King. His Majesty has been highly praised for many many decades now. We would like to know your opinion about your father. What do you think are his most valuable contributions to this country and to the institution of the Monarchy in Thailand?

Answer: I would like to answer. As you may well realize I am one of many servants of the crown, or at least I would like to consider myself one of the many servants of the crown or the servants of the Monarchy. Naturally I am very proud, feel very privileged to be born in this position so near Their Majesties, the King and Queen, and I think that the Monarchy is one of the most important and the highest institution in Thailand. It has a vital role, a very important role in maintaining stability. It is a source of encouragement and status for people to look up to and mostly to keep the country together.

Question: Your Royal Highness please describe His Majesty--as a king, person, father. What are his greatest strengths as an individual--and does he have any weaknesses?

Answer: That is an unfair question. I believe that, at least in my private opinion, His Majesty is the most suitable and, in my personal opinion, the best king for Thailand and the best king I have ever come close to. He is the right person and possesses the right qualities to lead and rule our country at this point in time. His personal qualities include that he is very kind, considerate, far-sighted, he helps to encourage, to provide ideas, and in many respects, initiate many projects and programmes which help to develop the country. We all look up to him with great respect and admiration.

Question: Your Royal Highness, you have spoken about His Majesty the King. What about Her Majesty: What have been her finest achievements and what kind of a person and mother is she?

Answer: It is the same as my answer to the previous question. They help each other. They contribute to each other. They work as a fine team as the First Family of Thailand. She, in her turn, helps provide great leadership within the fields which involve activities among ladies, families, children. This is clearly indicated and can be clearly seen in her efforts toward providing jobs and activities to supplement the family and the man's income, such as the Support Foundation which in itself provides many ideas and various diversified activities. There is far more than I can say.

Question: What were Your Royal Highness's thoughts when His Majesty bestowed the title of Crown Prince on you in 1972?

Answer: I was greatly honoured. I appreciated his kindness and his trust in bestowing this honour, title and rank upon me.

Question: In what ways has Your Highness prepared, and is preparing for the task of being King of Thailand?

Answer: I will reply with the same answer. I fully realize my position as Crown Prince of Thailand and I fully accept His Royal Commands and the responsibilities that come with the job. Again, as I have earlier stated, I am one of my loyal servants of the crown and we as a team, endeavour, to the best of our limited knowledge, to serve Their Majesties, the Monarchy and the country. In that I am very fortunate to have many capable colleagues, keen, diligent colleagues to help in serving Their Majesties and the Monarchy. We work in great harmony.

Question: Your Royal Highness you have a very big job in many different ways. As you look at yourself, what does Your Highness regard as your greatest strengths? Do you see any areas in which you would like to improve?

Answer: Let's talk about improvement first. As long as you are still living, and this goes for everybody in this room, everybody in this world, there is room for improvement and further training. As for me, I have lots

more to learn, lots more to improve in every field. Does that answer your question?

Question: Up to now what do you think your most valuable contributions have been?

Answer: To the country?

Question: Yes.

Answer: My most valuable contribution is to serve or carry out His Majesty's or Their Majesties' orders and carry out the tasks that are bestowed on me-- any tasks, any duties, in any fields, that are entrusted to me. Everything-- I will do it.

Question: Your Royal Highness, could you evaluate what important roles the Monarchy plays in Thailand today. We all agree it is a great institution. Please give us one or two of your specific ideas.

Answer: It keeps the country together. It provides something for the people to look up to for inspiration, for encouragement. You have lived in Thailand for many years. You know how Thai people feel about the Monarchy. Their Majesties, the Royal Family will live side by side with the people from all walks of life. The Monarchy doesn't divide people into classes and categories. We are all together. We are Thais, members of the Thai race. There is a long involvement, a longstanding relation of the King and the country as one. I think you understand very well.

Question: I agree with you. But I believe that over the period of His Majesty's reign that the role of the Monarch has probably changed.

Answer: It has changed with time.

Question: But how do you think, from the earlier days until now, it has changed?

Answer: The fundamental fact of the Monarchy does not change, but the way it carries out duties modernizes in a series of evolutions, not revolutions. It changes and adapts according to time, place and situation, but the concept still remains the same.

Question: How has the reality in which the concept must operate changed? The situation in which His Majesty has to function is very different now than it was in the early 1950s.

Answer: His Majesty, over that period of time, achieved or gained deeper and deeper love from the people. His personal achievements, personal experience has helped him to know and to be more involved with his job. It is the same as every profession. You start your job, you are in the process of learning and finding out. When you are here for many years the experience and the change of age can help to build a vast amount of valuable experience.

Question: What about the future? Is there any special path along which you would like to see the Monarchy develop?

Answer: I am a humble servant of the crown. I do not discuss my superiors. I will try my best, on my part.

Question: Without getting into any specific cases or individuals, what are Thailand's greatest problems today and its greatest strengths?

Answer: Let's talk about the strengths, I think the Thai people have enough tradition, enough kindness and even humour to get ourselves through many difficult situations, and the power to be compassionate, the ability to forgive, the ability to adjust themselves to different environments, and the courage and pride in our national customs, traditions and way of life, and our national belief in peace and stability.

Question: Are there things about Thailand that disturb you?

Answer: I think you can read that in the papers. You being a member of the press corps, you can talk among yourselves and get the idea pretty well what problems there are. But every problem has its solution. I think, I believe, I trust that Thailand can solve its problems. We can solve our problems by ourselves and continue to stay as an independent, proud nation.

Question: What is your vision of Thailand in the year 2000?

Answer: I don't know. The future is hard to tell. I don't even know whether I am going to live up to the year 2000. You can't tell what the future has for you in life. We're fatalistic.

Question: What kind of king would you like to be? In terms of how you work, the relationship with your people, your general style? Do you have a personal style that is useful in your work?

Answer: I think I have made myself clear. I am the Crown Prince of Thailand appointed by His Majesty the King of Thailand and my job at this time is to serve Rama the Ninth. I was appointed by Rama the Ninth and my job is to serve as Crown Prince of Thailand appointed by him. My duty is to serve him.

Question: As a military man, and I am a former military man myself, you know that you always have to plan for contingencies. If for example, God forbid, something should happen to your father tomorrow you would be the King of Thailand. Like military men you have to plan for the future.

Answer: That is for me to know and for you to find out.

Question: Right, but I just wondered if there was anything you could tell us about your thoughts if it came to such a situation.

Answer: That is for me to know and for you to find out.

Question: In the past few years Your Royal Highness has been increasingly active in representing Thailand abroad. Is this due to an informal division of duties within the Royal Family?

Answer: Every one of us has our duties within and outside of the country. We have our fair share.

Question: In your foreign travels do you have any specific goal in mind?

Answer: The general common goal is to promote relations with special stress on personal contacts, personal acquaintance which will lead to friendship because after all countries are made up of people, so it is important that people from various countries get to know each other.

Question: Do you hope to make more trips?

Answer: Yes, many more.

Question: The institution of the Monarchy, because of its history, for Thai people particularly, there are certain barriers that perhaps intimidate them a little bit. Do you think that prevents them from perceiving you and understanding you as you really are?

Answer: It's not a question of custom. It's a question of attitude. There is no barrier. The barrier is erected by each individual.

Question: Within their own minds?

Answer: Within their own minds. Within my own mind. Within everybody's mind, not just theirs, within my own mind too. If they really want to know me, or if I really want to know any one of the people--I don't want to say them, because we are really all together. This applies to the commoner too. Mr X wants to know Mr Y, or if Mr X wants to be known or if X, Y and Z want to be known of if X, Y and Z or A, B and C want to really get to know each other, it's a question of trying to get to know each other. It's very much common sense--question and answer.

Question: It's not easy for people to know each other, even when they live together. I imagine it must be even more difficult when one is the Crown Prince of Thailand.

Answer: Well, I don't think so. There are really many ways I can get to know people well.

Question: Do you feel that you would like to be closer to people in general--in the sense of the leader of a country?

Answer: [Indistinct] really, really close. The question of closeness or distance--if as even the average Joe Smith, you have become so remote as if you live on the moon, if you have that sort of attitude, or you can become very close to people, you can be very sociable. Or even sociable people can

be very remote in their own minds. Some people fool around, pat people on the back or shake thousands of hands a day, but they are still remote. We are talking about your mind, you know, and your attitude.

Question: You have already described the contributions of His Majesty in terms of the unity of the people. Is there anything else specific and special in your heart that you feel is really wonderful that he has done for this country?

Answer: This great man has kept this country together over a period of 40 years. That's more than words can describe. The problems were difficult in some situations and periods of time.

Question: What do you think is the key reason he has been able to do this?

Answer: He has strictly adhered to the ten rules of kingship, which I am sure you know.

Question: I had the honour of interviewing your father a few years ago and he himself brought out a few of his weaknesses--I didn't even ask him about it. He said we are all human. As a son, do you see anything you would like your father to have done differently?

Answer: You are in a Royal Guard unit and I am wearing a Royal Guard uniform and when I worship a man, I don't go seeking weaknesses from my master.

Question: Does His Majesty's very qualities, which everyone acknowledges, make your role even more difficult in matching up?

Answer: I don't try to match up to anybody. My role is to serve him in my duty and as a man myself I have my own way of serving, of course, within the rules and regulations and code of conduct as both a military officer and a Crown Prince.

Question: I don't know, Your Royal Highness, how much you think about the far future, but an interesting aspect of the Thai Monarchy that is somewhat different from the European monarchies is the way that royal rank decreases with each generation. Some things have changed over the past 80 years and the Royal Family, in the larger sense of the Mom Chaos and so on, is much smaller than it used to be and in two or three generations will be yet again reduced. Do you think any adjustment in custom is necessary?

Answer: I have been too busy to think about royal rank, but I am sure some bright individual will invent a suitable system. I am sure some bright fellow along the line will come in and think of some useful and sensible way. Is that what you really want to know?

Question: So you see the Monarchy as an adaptable institution that can be adjusted?

Answer: It is up to the leader to adjust.

Question: As you consider the institution how would you consider the relative importance of custom versus adaptability?

Answer: You can adapt custom, but there always must be custom, tradition, rules and regulations. Man made all these customs. Man made all these rules, regulations and codes. So they can be adapted to meet the requirements of man. And again you must think of the moral issue. You must be compassionate, you must be considerate to the mass as a whole when you change custom or tradition or rules and regulations. I think this Thai gentleman understands what I mean.

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ARTICLE PREDICTS 'END TO DEMOCRACY'

BK180919 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 17 Jun 87 p 3

["Analysis" by Sucha Chunlaphet: "Indicator of End to Democracy"]

[Text] It is not difficult to discern whether the democratic system now in use in Thailand will survive because the end of the system is always preceded by indicators. How soon these appear before the collapse depends on the conditions and time, but they are similar in characteristics.

The democratic system in Thailand runs in a cycle. When the system is initiated everything appears to be proceeding well. Politicians act as if they cherish the democratic system, play by the rules, and are rational. But after waging a struggle in a democratic manner for some time they gradually lose their rationality and the quality of men who cherish democracy. As a result, the only things that remain are the rules, which political rivals try to exploit to destroy each other. The rules are used indiscriminately regardless of whether they are politically reasonable. An example of this is the government's use of majority support in parliament to settle all controversial issues, thus denying the minority any opportunity to perform its duty.

The group which has the rules on its side and feels that application of the rules will give it an advantage will not hesitate to apply them. It thinks only about applying the rules in order to put it in a winning position; it couldn't care less if anything detrimental might happen to the democratic system. A victory over the opponent becomes the ultimate political goal. As a result, attempts to destroy each other will follow and will continue for a time, and the final defeat of the opponent will occur at the same time as the fall of the democratic system.

In the current situation the government and the opposition are in a stage of trying to destroy each other. This is indicated by what politicians have been using in place of their rationality. They are:

1. They have made use of challenges, such as challenging one to resign or dissolve parliament. This is childish behavior and is used only by people who are incapable of using reason for resolving problems.

2. The use of oath taking simply to try to convince others. This practice is used only by people who could not convince others by evidence or facts.
3. Cursing of opponents, hardly a political practice, but has been used by people who have exhausted other means to deal with their opponents.
4. Rude language has been used to personally attack political opponents.
5. Threats have been used. In this practice, the opposition does not have much of a tool at its disposal to carry out its threats, but the government has the law and the bureaucracy on its side and the government's threats can often become real.

These observations illustrate a severe decay which indicates that the democratic administrative system is approaching an end once again.

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BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MALAWI--The following is an announcement of the Prime Minister's Office on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Malawi: Being desirous to promote friendly relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Malawi, the governments of the two countries have decided to establish normal diplomatic relations as of 1 June 1987. The exchange of representatives at the ambassadorial level will be made later on. Announced on 1 June 1987, General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 1 Jun 87 BK] /6091

CABINET TO STUDY AMENDED COPYRIGHT CHANGE--The Cabinet will next Tuesday consider a new version of the Copyright Act Amendment drawn up by the Office of the Juridical Council, a government source disclosed yesterday. The source said that the new version proposed a slight amendment to Article 42 of the copyright law but would exclude computer software, which would have to be decided in court on a case-by-case basis. The source noted that the amendment would satisfy coalition parties, namely the Democrat Party and Chat Thai Party, which have opposed legal protection for computer software. The source explained that a foreign company could file a copyright infringement lawsuit in Thai courts if it felt that its computer software had been illegally copied. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Jun 87 p 3 BK] /6091

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